























J. J. STABLE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

GETTYSBURG, PA.

MONDAY MORNING, OCT. 31, 1859.

## Who is Responsible.

No wonder, who the Patriot & Union, that some of the leading organs of Republicanism write under the disclosures of the insurrection at Harper's Ferry. The first accounts received were ambiguous. They were not such as to connect the outrages of Unsubstantiated Brown and his associates with their former well-known associates in the North. But the evidence deepens, and each hour adds new testimony. Letters and remittances have been found among the effects of the insurgents, from GERRIT SMITH and FRED. LASS. Other documents are in possession of Governor Wise, of Virginia, the purport of which is not yet known to us. No wonder that the *Evening Post*, *Tribune*, and other journals of the same class, would fain palliate the enormities which have sent such a thrill of horror through the land. Well do they know that the sanguinary scenes of Harper's Ferry were but the carrying out of the principles inculcated by such journals. Well do they remember the proceedings at the North Church, New Haven, on the 21st of March, 1836, when WILLIAM KILLER & Co., subscribed rifles wherewith to arm their fellow-citizens who were about proceeding to Kansas; and when Rev. Mr. BREWSTER shouted: "If twenty-five rifles can be raised on the spot, I will pledge twenty-five more for Plymouth Church!" Twenty-even were procured, and the pledge, thus publicly given, we may presume was fulfilled. At any rate, the scent of blood—the blood of slaveholders—has been snuffed by men at the North and East, including (shame on them!) many professed disciples and even ministers of the Prince of Peace; and we may safely say that the large stores of arms, ammunition, &c., found among the effects of the insurgents, and not purchased with their own money. Many others must have been concerned with them, to supply such an amount of the sinners of war. Brown says he brought all the arms from Connecticut and other eastern points; and that among them were two hundred revolvers, two hundred Sharpe's rifles, and one thousand spears, together with an abundance of powder and other ammunition. The cost of these articles could not be less \$10,000 or \$12,000.

Again, it is stated that "bushels of letters have been discovered" among the effects of the insurgents, "from all parts of the country." Brown further states that he was expecting reinforcements from Maryland, Kentucky, North and South Carolina and from Canada. A Republican paper, which is supposed to be well posted in all matters relating to the "irrepressible conflict," acknowledges that the colored population of New York city were secretly advised of the plot, prior to its outbreak. Were not others besides colored people aware of it?

From all these facts, it is evident that the ramifications of the conspiracy were extensive, and that very many persons must have been privy to it, North and South, white and black.

Where, then, rests the responsibility of this insurrection? Who is responsible for the many lives lost, and for the hangings and imprisonments which are yet to follow? Do not the words, "THAT ART THE MAN!" from down upon every one of those persons, whether editors, clergymen, or other citizens, who have aided, directly or indirectly, in exciting or promoting the fatal attempt? It matters not that they asseverate in the distressed language of one of our contemporaries, that "no political party is responsible," and plead in extenuation the atrocities of Brown, that he was "crazy." To be sure he was crazy, and has long been so; but he is no more crazy than those by whom he has so long been encouraged in his bloody career.

It is not our intention to say that all, or the larger part, of those who abetted Brown in his course in Kansas, would distinctly approve of his conduct at Harper's Ferry. They would at least say that he should have managed the matter better. Many of them, we trust, would denounce the whole movement, from beginning to end. And yet they may be in a measure responsible for it. For while teaching the doctrine of the "irrepressible conflict" between the slave and free States, and furnishing material aid for operations in one quarter, their disciples, less discreet, have made it available for service in what they deemed the same cause, in another locality. It is easy to trace connection between cause and effect,—between the teachings of the leading spirits of Republicanism, and the practice of their willing instruments, in carrying out the spirit of the doctrines thus inculcated. If the latter are less prudent than their leaders, it is by no means certain that they are more responsible before the bar of public opinion.

The Opposition editors "feel it in their bones" that the insurrection at Harper's Ferry bodes no good for the Republican party; hence their studied efforts to palliate its enormities. Now that the country is reaping the whirlwind of the anti-slavery excitement which these papers—the *Star* and *Sentinel* among them—have so earnestly labored to get up and keep up, from the commencement of the Kansas troubles down to this period, they become alarmed at their own work, and cry out, "it was not us—it was not us!" But their fear comes too late. The Harper's Ferry outrage is the legitimate fruit of Republican agitation, and that party whose whole course of action has contributed to such a result cannot now escape the moral responsibility attaching to it. So long as Greeley, Seward, Sumner, and company, lead the Opposition party, and they and their organs continue to abuse and denounce the South, so long will that party have its Brown and Cooks to head insurrections and otherwise violate the laws of the land.

No reflecting man can longer doubt that the Republican party is dangerous to the peace and harmony of the Union.

## More Harper's Ferry Disclosures.

## Two Years' Secret History of Abolitionism.

A batch of some five columns of letters, written during 1858, by one Col. Hugh Forbes, appears in the New York Herald of Thursday, purporting to disclose the fact that for the last year and a half, at least, the project of the Harper's Ferry outbreak was known to Senators Seward, Sumner, Hale, Gov. Chase of Ohio, and others, and that they suffered the project to ripen and to bear the disastrous fruit it has borne, without effort to the contrary. The Herald gives the leading statements from the correspondence, as follows:

Colonel Forbes, an old comrade of Garrison's in 1848, and since then a refugee in this country, was induced to go to Kansas, a fugitive from the law, and to assist in the project of a little instruction in the art of war. Forbes and Brown pulled together well enough for some months, until there came to be a misunderstanding in regard to the pay. Forbes appealed from Brown to the general abolition committee in the East, but found that he was ignored to go unpaid all round. Horace Greeley, at the request of the law, and plead that he was not bound by Forbes' contract with Brown. Sumner, who was secretary of the Massachusetts Emigration Aid Society, and Howe, a well-known Abolitionist of Boston, kept patting Forbes until, in the words of one of his own letters, his family's credit was pledged, and they used to get their meat in Paris. Forbes became indignant against Brown and the humanitarianism, as he styles them, and denounced them all in pretty round terms. But still the troubles of his family did not wear him altogether from the work to which he had lent his hand. On the contrary, he devised a plan, which he submitted to his Abolition friends North, to perform effectually the "Kansas work" that Gerrit Smith speaks of in his letters.

Forbes' plan was simply an organized system of stampeding slaves along the border States, and thus gradually driving the institution further South. Brown's project was declared, so long ago as May, 1858, to be a plan which had a miserable failure at Harper's Ferry. Forbes was to experience a stage, not to see the inevitable result of such a ridiculous project, and much of his correspondence is taken up with denunciations of Brown's crazy idea, and of appeals to the leading Republicans to stop Brown or to denounce him.

It appears by this correspondence that Forbes was a person to whom he denominated the Harper's Ferry project a year and a half ago, was Senator Wm. H. Seward. He had been in interview with that Senator in Washington city, in May, 1858, and, as appears by one of his letters, he went fully into the whole matter. Again, he had interviews with Sumner and Hale also in Washington.

Forbes further indicates another thing, and that is that some of the men of cotton had something to do with the Harper's Ferry outbreak. The correspondence says, "Old Brown told Forbes that a member of the house of Lawrence, Stone & Company, (celebrated for the \$87,000 free-wheel movement in Congress, a few years ago) had promised him \$8,000, if he succeeded in his Harper's Ferry gasp. But Forbes denounced the project."

The first letter is addressed to "F. B. Sanborn, Concord, Mass."—the "F. B. S." from whom Brown acknowledged several remittances of money, and who is, or was, the secretary of the Massachusetts Emigrant Aid Society. The following head note is prefixed to the letters:

"On the 27th December I wrote to Senator Chase, Sumner at Boston, requesting him to see what could be done in the case. The copy was not taken. Mr. Sumner transmitted the letter through Dr. Howe to Mr. Sanborn, who replied (last Jan.) alleging ignorance of my engagement with Capt. Brown."

The next letter is to the same person, and is prefaced by the following head note:

On the 15th of January Mr. Sanborn replied to mine of the 9th. He explained that he had done much to aid the cause; that he had caused \$30,000 in money and arms to be given to Capt. B., also \$5,000 to be voted to him by the Congress committee, of which he had received \$200,000. He does many other things of a similar nature. I am, recently, for "secret service"—meaning that if he had known of the engagement between Captain B. and myself, he would have supported my wife and children, rather than allow what has happened to take place.

It appears that Brown and Forbes were brought en rapport by one of the revered editors of the New York Independent—that is Rev. Joshua Leavitt. It is due to Senator Seward to add that Forbes, in reference to his having gone into the whole matter to that senator, says he (the senator) expressed regret that he had been told, and said that "he in his position ought not to have been informed of the circumstances." To Senator Hale, in his interview at Washington, Forbes says he did not enter into the details of John Brown's projects, but did of the other matters. Forbes says he sent letters to Governor Chase, who found money; and Gov. Fletcher, who contributed arms.

"The *Star* never makes statements except upon what is deemed at the time reliable authority, and is always ready to correct its statements, when shown to be incorrect."—*Star of Friday last.*

"How villainously cool!"

On the Friday before the election, the *Star* declared they could "PROVE" that Capt. Dean, "placed in the hands of an active Catholic in Littleton fifty dollars" towards building a Church—in other words, to bribe voters. On Friday after the election, upon our call for the boasted "proof," they backed down, and admitted their statement "INCORRECT!" And yet these unscrupulous falsifiers, after being caught in the lie and forced to acknowledge it, claim credit for candor and readiness to correct mistakes! Is not that cool?

The Opposition have "jillified"—but not in Gettysburg. The managers here could not persuade themselves that the late result was a victory—especially after their confident calculations to carry their whole ticket by 300 majority—and hence Petersburg was assigned "the honor" of the "grand illumination." The performance came off on Thursday night last, and attracted several scores of people, most of whom left as they came, unaware of the particular cause of the jollification. "The Compiler" was favorably noticed, for which those concerned have our acknowledgments. They compliment us.

The main features of the occasion were the serious breaking of the "unforgotten band knoting," and a fracas which resulted in the knocking out of a man's eye with a stone. The promised "immense delegation" from this place was not on hand, causing no little grumbling on the part of the "Banner district." The couple of dozen that did go over to "see the show" came straggling back throughout Friday, a few dozen looking much the worse of their long journey of fourteen miles. The "chariot" reached here on Friday evening—another such tour and it will be a wreck.

Kaci, one of the conspirators killed at Harper's Ferry, was at one time, the Kansas correspondent of the National Era.

The Opposition editors are in deep trouble. The Harper's Ferry riot they know to be attributed by all reasonable men to the anti-slavery agitation which they have been keeping up for several years past, and how to escape being held accountable for it—there's the rub? They would fain make the Democracy bear a share of the burden of responsibility, but fear that the intelligence of the people will prevent success to that dodge. Hence their vexation.

They would no doubt, disown Brown and his immediate followers, but if they did, where would they place Greeley, Sumner, Wade, and the rest of the leading Republicans of the North, whose work Brown and Cook were only carrying into practical effect at Harper's Ferry? "The end is not yet."

The *Star* builds a "Republican Pyramid." It forgets to tell its readers, however, that the Republican majorities have been heavily reduced since last year—10,000 in Pennsylvania, 5,000 in Ohio, &c. So the truth might justly be the effect of the pyramid—the pyramid is given, and the truth attested.

The *Sentinel* is greatly concerned about Col. Kent's defeat—but could a more Pharisaical belief be dreamt of. That paper erected a special anxiety for Mr. Musselman's election, and did everything to that end with its power. Its pretended sympathy for Col. Kuhn now is very well understood, and comes too late.

"We beg our neighbor that he will not measure our wheat in his bushel."—*Star.*

Our prayer is that we may never be reduced to dire necessity. It strikes us that to be caught measuring the *Star's* "wheat," would cause a decent man quite as much uneasiness of conscience as to be detected in passing counterfeit coin.

Gov. Wise, in his Richmond speech, says he has a bushel of Capt. Brown's correspondence, but not all of it. A carpet bag full was taken to Baltimore, and improperly used. The letters in his possession proved that prominent men at the North were implicated in the affair. "Whether our sister States in the North will allow such men to remain among them unrebuked or unpunished remains to be seen. If any one should smuggle to me, I would read him a moral lecture, and then send him back home." He had remained at Harper's Ferry to prevent the application of Lynch law in Virginia. There was no question of jurisdiction to be settled, as he had made up his mind fully, and after determining that the prisoners should be tried in Virginia, he would not have obeyed an order to the contrary from the President of the United States.

The Black Republicans of Vermont, at a recent convention, adopted the following resolution:

"Resolved, That every true anti-slavery American is imperatively bound to labor, with might and main, for the total and immediate abolition of American slavery, either through the instrumentality or over the ruins of the United States Constitution."

This is but a faithful translation into plain language of Mr. Seward's "Irrepressible conflict" doctrine, upon which the Republicans of New York are required to stand.

Old Brown's Indebtedness.—The most authentic statement which has yet appeared of Brown's antecedents, and his purpose in going to Kansas—at least, the one emanating from his most devoted friend who has information at command—is that written for the Boston Atlas by James R. Smith, of Kansas notoriety, one of Brown's confidants in the troubles and conflicts in that Territory. The following is an extract from R. Smith's statement:

"For thirty years he severely cherished the idea of being the leader of a servile insurrection; the American Moses, predicted by Quaintance to lead the servile nation in our Southern States to freedom. If he had, through the Red Sea of a civil war, emerged from a fair in Ohio, but a mighty purpose, born of religious convictions, which nourished in his heart for half a lifetime."

Prof. Douglass told—Frederick Douglass failed to meet his engagement to lecture in Syracuse, N. Y., on the 21st of Sept. at "Self-Defense Men." The Syracuse Courier thinks the disclosures at Harper's Ferry have induced him to take the underground railroad to Canada.

## Official Returns of Pennsylvania, 1850.

|              | White   | Colored | German  | Irish   | Other   |
|--------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Adams        | 2,520   | 2,520   | 2,520   | 2,520   | 2,520   |
| Allegheny    | 4,720   | 7,934   | 4,720   | 7,934   | 4,720   |
| Berks        | 1,943   | 2,282   | 1,943   | 2,282   | 1,943   |
| Berks        | 1,750   | 1,750   | 1,750   | 1,750   | 1,750   |
| Beaufort     | 1,472   | 2,011   | 1,472   | 2,011   | 1,472   |
| Berks        | 1,444   | 2,251   | 1,444   | 2,251   | 1,444   |
| Blair        | 1,449   | 2,690   | 1,449   | 2,690   | 1,449   |
| Bradford     | 1,538   | 3,743   | 1,538   | 3,743   | 1,538   |
| Bucks        | 1,169   | 1,172   | 1,169   | 1,172   | 1,169   |
| Butler       | 1,205   | 1,205   | 1,205   | 1,205   | 1,205   |
| Cambria      | 1,638   | 1,703   | 1,638   | 1,703   | 1,638   |
| Carbon       | 1,404   | 1,491   | 1,404   | 1,491   | 1,404   |
| Centre       | 2,233   | 2,445   | 2,233   | 2,445   | 2,233   |
| Chester      | 4,044   | 5,065   | 4,044   | 5,065   | 4,044   |
| Clarton      | 1,216   | 528     | 1,216   | 528     | 1,216   |
| Columbia     | 1,448   | 1,125   | 1,448   | 1,125   | 1,448   |
| Crawford     | 1,790   | 1,255   | 1,790   | 1,255   | 1,790   |
| Crawford     | 1,431   | 1,712   | 1,431   | 1,712   | 1,431   |
| Crawford     | 1,414   | 1,760   | 1,414   | 1,760   | 1,414   |
| Crawford     | 1,224   | 2,921   | 1,224   | 2,921   | 1,224   |
| Dauphin      | 2,217   | 3,331   | 2,217   | 3,331   | 2,217   |
| Delaware     | 1,280   | 2,097   | 1,280   | 2,097   | 1,280   |
| Elk          | 1,111   | 1,111   | 1,111   | 1,111   | 1,111   |
| Franklin     | 1,119   | 2,345   | 1,119   | 2,345   | 1,119   |
| Fayette      | 2,824   | 2,676   | 2,824   | 2,676   | 2,824   |
| Forrest      | 39      | 37      | 39      | 37      | 39      |
| Franklin     | 2,267   | 2,692   | 2,267   | 2,692   | 2,267   |
| Franklin     | 851     | 716     | 851     | 716     | 851     |
| Franklin     | 1,506   | 765     | 1,506   | 765     | 1,506   |
| Huntingdon   | 1,774   | 2,104   | 1,774   | 2,104   | 1,774   |
| Indiana      | 827     | 1,923   | 705     | 1,923   | 827     |
| Jefferson    | 851     | 1,071   | 851     | 1,071   | 851     |
| Junata       | 1,309   | 1,223   | 1,309   | 1,223   | 1,309   |
| Lancaster    | 3,433   | 7,602   | 3,433   | 7,602   | 3,433   |
| Lawrence     | 1,200   | 1,200   | 1,200   | 1,200   | 1,200   |
| Lebanon      | 1,289   | 2,451   | 1,289   | 2,451   | 1,289   |
| Lehigh       | 3,856   | 3,618   | 3,856   | 3,618   | 3,856   |
| Luzerne      | 5,936   | 5,071   | 5,936   | 5,071   | 5,936   |
| Lycoming     | 2,949   | 2,590   | 2,949   | 2,590   | 2,949   |
| McKean       | 587     | 600     | 587     | 600     | 587     |
| Mechanic     | 2,272   | 2,710   | 2,272   | 2,710   | 2,272   |
| Mifflin      | 1,289   | 1,289   | 1,289   | 1,289   | 1,289   |
| Monroe       | 1,777   | 409     | 1,777   | 409     | 1,777   |
| Montgomery   | 5,066   | 4,535   | 5,066   | 4,535   | 5,066   |
| Montour      | 1,154   | 602     | 1,154   | 602     | 1,154   |
| Norfolk      | 4,077   | 2,771   | 4,077   | 2,771   | 4,077   |
| Norumberland | 2,159   | 1,692   | 2,159   | 1,692   | 2,159   |
| Perry        | 2,652   | 2,070   | 2,652   | 2,070   | 2,652   |
| Philadelphia | 26,366  | 29,525  | 26,366  | 29,525  | 26,366  |
| Pike         | 721     | 135     | 721     | 135     | 721     |
| Pottor       | 4,052   | 918     | 4,052   | 918     | 4,052   |
| Schuykill    | 4,534   | 4,879   | 4,534   | 4,879   | 4,534   |
| Snyder       | 2,137   | 1,987   | 2,137   | 1,987   | 2,137   |
| Somerset     | 1,774   | 1,774   | 1,774   | 1,774   | 1,774   |
| Sullivan     | 525     | 324     | 525     | 324     | 525     |
| Susquehanna  | 2,091   | 2,807   | 2,091   | 2,807   | 2,091   |
| Tioga        | 1,042   | 1,940   | 1,042   | 1,940   | 1,042   |
| Township     | 4,042   | 1,362   | 4,042   | 1,362   | 4,042   |
| Warren       | 1,829   | 2,651   | 1,829   | 2,651   | 1,829   |
| Wayne        | 757     | 1,153   | 757     | 1,153   | 757     |
| Washington   | 3,390   | 2,745   | 3,390   | 2,745   | 3,390   |
| Wayne        | 1,949   | 1,606   | 1,949   | 1,606   | 1,949   |
| Westmoreland | 4,163   | 3,803   | 4,163   | 3,803   | 4,163   |
| Wilmington   | 945     | 751     | 945     | 751     | 945     |
| York         | 5,203   | 4,083   | 5,203   | 4,083   | 5,203   |
| Total        | 184,544 | 181,989 | 184,544 | 181,989 | 184,544 |

## Local Affairs.

## Adjourned Court.

An Adjourned Court was held last week, to try the Railroad damage cases. They were disposed of as follows:

Jesse D. Keller, Trustee of Jacob Keller, vs. The Littlestown Railroad Company. Appeal by Plaintiff from award of viewers. Verdict for Plaintiff for \$400. Plaintiff's counsel gave notice of a motion for a new trial.

John Rahn vs. Littlestown Railroad Company. Appeal by Plaintiff from award of viewers. Verdict, \$1,099 84 for Plaintiff. Motion for a new trial by Defendants' counsel. Reuben Kelly vs. Littlestown Railroad Company. Appeal by Plaintiff from award of viewers. Verdict, \$210 for Plaintiff. Motion for a new trial by Plaintiff's counsel. Jacob Lerer vs. The Gettysburg Railroad Company. Appeal by Plaintiff from award of viewers. Verdict, \$273 80 for Plaintiff.

Wm. King vs. Gettysburg Railroad Company. Appeal by Defendants from award of viewers. Verdict for the Defendants. Motion for a new trial by Plaintiff's counsel.

## Death from Intoxication.

An inquest was held by Justice Fulwider, in Franklin township, on Friday week, on the body of Joseph Currey, who was found dead in his house. The verdict of the jury was, that he had died from the excessive use of liquor. Information was subsequently made before Justice ARNOLD, in this place, implicating HENRY CHASE, (colored,) DAVID BIGGS and JOHN STOVER, in the furnishing of the liquor to Currey, and two of the party, Craig and Stover, have been arrested and are now in prison. Biggsman has thus far eluded the officers. As the matter will undergo judicial investigation, we refrain from giving details.

## Presbyterian Church.

The Commissioners appointed by Presbytery to re-organize the Presbyterian Church of this place, were here to discharge that duty on Monday last. The committee consisted of Rev. Dr. CUNNINGHAM, Revs. LINS and ECKERS. Dr. CUNNINGHAM preached on Sabbath morning. Mr. ECKERS on Sabbath night. Mr. LINS on Monday morning, and Rev. Mr. THOMPSON, who was also present, on Monday night. Messrs. S. and S. S. McCracken were elected and installed Ruling Elders—all of the 624 board having consented to act some time previous.

## Agricultural Fair at Frederick.

The Maryland State Agricultural Fair and Cattle Show came off at Frederick, on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday last. The display of horses, cattle, hogs, sheep, agricultural machinery, vegetables, &c., was very fine, whilst the household departments were filled with an endless variety of articles, many of them of superior character. The attendance during the two days was unprecedented. The two days were preceded by a large and varied display of agricultural products. The trials of speed at the Fair would have been minus its chief feature. Among the premiums awarded we notice the following: To John McCloskey, Mr. St. Mary's College, for best herd of shorthorn cattle, (5 or cows and bull); \$20; to John McCloskey, for second best shorthorn bull, second premium, \$15; to John McCloskey, for best cow, 3 years of age and over, first premium, \$20; to John McCloskey, for best cow or heifer, between 2 and 3 years, first premium, \$12; to John McCloskey, best heifer calf under 1 year, \$1. In garden vegetables, J. McCloskey was awarded a premium for the second best assortment, \$10.

The judges on thoroughbred stallions gave the second premium, \$10, to Chas. W. Grist of this country, for his horse E. tips.

Messrs. Balster & Broder, of Littlestown, had a Buggy and a Carriage on exhibition, which attracted considerable attention for superior finish and construction throughout. They are choice vehicles.

## Tri-graph.

The Hanoverians are talking of a Telegraph line from that place to the Hanover Junction, and we trust they will very soon succeed in getting it up. When once so near Gettysburg, we may indulge the hope of having it extended here. The "invention" is certainly a most useful one, and the belief is entertained that it could be made to pay a reasonable per centage on the investment. Go ahead, by all means.

## The Military Display.

The great Military display, of which we made mention in our last week's paper, will take place on Tuesday, the 10th of November. The companies from York and Gettysburg will be present, and the Carroll Rangers, from the neighborhood of Westminster, Md., have been invited and it is hoped will accept. No efforts are being spared to make this the most successful and effective display of the citizen soldiery ever witnessed in our borough. We are at liberty to state that there will be a Fair held throughout the day at Marion Hall, and in the evening the tables and stands will be removed that the whole available space may be devoted to the purposes of a review and festival. A number of distinguished military gentlemen from a distance may be expected, and from our knowledge of the complete arrangements which are being made in every respect for the occasion we predict for the projectors of this display, as well as for the efficient committee having it in charge, the most gratifying success, and for our citizens generally a season of rational and genuine enjoyment. The Battalion parade will doubtless attract a large number of visitors from the surrounding country.—*Hanover Spectator.*

## Mammoth Bats.

Mr. Wm. CURT, of Hamilton township, left at our office the other day, six mammoth Bats, their aggregate weight being 44 pounds. The largest measured in circumference 22½ inches. If any others in the county can turn out six "animals" of this species of large or size, they are requested to send them.

Mr. FREDERICK BLACK, at Emmittsburg, showed us, the other day, whilst passing through that place, an immense Potato, the weight of which was two pounds! From five potatoes planted in the spring one bushel were grown. Hard to beat!

The Winter Session of Pennsylvania College commenced on Thursday last, with a large accession of new students—about fifty, we believe.

The alarm given on Tuesday last that the Engine House of the Gettysburg Railroad Company was on fire proved only to be a tar barrel in an adjoining shop, which accidentally took fire. It was extinguished without any serious damage resulting therefrom.

## Gas Light.

Shall the citizens of Gettysburg have the great pleasure of having good light? When all the surrounding towns, Harrisburg, York, Frederick, Hagerstown, Chambersburg, Carlisle, and Hanover, have made arrangements to supply themselves with gas, and all, with the exception of one of them, are enjoying the luxury, shall we alone content ourselves with the imperfect means of illumination handed down to us from our fathers?

Tallow candles and the greasy lamp were a considerable advance upon the use of pine knots and pitch faggots; the argand burners for oils were a further advance upon the former; and the use of *gas*, burning fluid, and *kerosene*, has marked a yet further stage of advance. But at best, these furnish but an imperfect light for many purposes. Besides, pine oil can be used only in a peculiar kind of burner; burning fluid is always more or less dangerous; and *kerosene* is not only difficult to be had, but sold at a most exorbitant price. When nothing better can be had but the poor dingy light of a tallow candle, people are excusable for being contented with it, for they do the best they can; but when better light can be had, by just willing to have it, they are inexorable if they do not put forth the necessary efforts.

Gas light is not only safe, but it is cheaper and vastly better in quality than all other kinds of light. A burner that will consume 3 of a cubic foot of gas per hour, will afford as much light as one tallow candle; 2 cubic feet per hour will equal 4 candles; 3 cubic feet per hour will equal 10 candles, &c. Now 10 candles, at 16 cents per lb, will cost 20 cents, and will each burn down in 5 hours; that is, 10 candles in 5 hours will cost 20 cents; whilst 3 cubic feet of gas per hour for 5 hours, or 15 cubic feet at 4 mills per foot, will cost only 6 cents. The ratio therefore of tallow to gas is as 20 to 6, or more than 3 to 1. Thus it appears that we can have more than three times as good a light, if we use gas, than we should have, if we used tallow. This is a matter of vast importance, not merely to families, but especially to shops, stores, churches and public halls.

Can Gettysburg have gas furnished at a reasonable price? It can. If the consumption of the whole town should be equal to 150 burners, each consuming 4 cubic feet of gas per hour, 6,000 cubic feet of gas would be consumed, which at \$1.00 per thousand or 4 mills per foot would defray the expenses of a company furnishing the gas, and pay the interest on the investment. In







